

Secret clause in Tashkent Agreement

*230. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen reports in foreign newspapers about some secret clause to the Tashkent Agreement about Kashmir which Mr. Bhutto has been threatening to disclose ;

(b) if so, the substance of the alleged secret clause as reported in the foreign press; and

(c) whether Government will categorically deny the existence of any such secret clause in Tashkent agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In its issue of March 2, 1969, the "Sunday Telegraph" alleged that under the provisions of a secret protocol to the Tashkent declaration, both India and Pakistan would accept the status quo in Kashmir as from 1970 and that the two countries would work out a phased programme for the reduction of forces on both sides.

(c) There are no secret clauses to the Tashkent Declaration.

U.S.I.S. Office in Bhubaneswar

*231. **DR. RANEN SEN** :
SHRI BHAI DHAR BEHERA;
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR-SHAH;

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the U.S. Embassy in India had directly contacted the Orissa Government and sought their permission to open a U.S.I.S. Office at Bhubaneswar without informing the Centre in advance;

(b) Whether the Embassy has now sought the formal permission of the Centre to open their Information Centre at Bhubaneswar; and

(c) if so, the decision which has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They later approached the External Affairs Ministry and requested that their existing Library at Guntur which was set up in 1954 be allowed to be shifted to Bhubaneswar.

(c) This was not allowed because of Government of India's decision not to authorise the establishment of Information and other centres in towns where the country concerned did not have a diplomatic or consular mission.

Indo-Burma Trade

*232. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Burma has taken positive steps this year to improve bilateral trade with India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). In the joint communique issued at the conclusion of her visit the Prime Minister of India and the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma agreed that there was considerable scope of further expansion of trade between the two countries and expressed the firm desire of their Governments to expand mutual trade and commerce.

In pursuance of this the two Governments are examining separately the items in which trade can be enlarged.

Expansion of India's Trade in West Asian and African Countries

*233. **SHRI ONKAR SINGH** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by Government

over this matter in the recent meeting of the Ambassador held in New Delhi;

(c) how Government propose to implement them; and

(d) whether Government propose to take industrialists into confidence to implement its scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Government have been organising a vigorous drive for promoting the exports, offering technical know-how, joint ventures, and consultancy services to these countries. India has bilateral Trade Agreements with several of these countries, and stands prepared, wherever necessary, for adding to these. We have been exchanging trade delegations with most countries of this region; have deputed Study and Sales Teams; have conducted market surveys; and participated in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions. All necessary steps for facilitating the setting up of industries in these countries by Indian entrepreneurs are being taken. India has also been taking active interest in the working of the Economic Commission for Africa, basically with the object of strengthening our trade relations with African countries. Commercial representations in our Missions abroad, in this region, are being strengthened.

(b) and (c). Various decisions taken by the Conference in May 1969 of Indian Heads of Missions of the West Asia and North Africa region, are being put in operation, in consultation with our concerned Missions.

(d) Yes, Sir.

नागा समस्या

*234. श्री बाल्मोकी चौधरी : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विद्रोही नागाओं की समस्या को हल करने के लिये गत तीन महीनों में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में विद्रोही नागाओं की

किन गतिविधियों का पता चला ;

(ग) हथियार प्राप्त करके चीन और पाकिस्तान से वापस आने वाले कितने विद्रोही नागाओं ने आत्मसमर्पण किया है और उनसे मिले हथियारों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) ऐसे कितने नागाओं ने अब तक आत्मसमर्पण नहीं किया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ङ) नागालैंड में सामान्य स्थिति लाने के लिये क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). इस वर्ष फरवरी में आम चुनाव के बाद, नागालैंड की नई सरकार समूचे राज्य में कानून और व्यवस्था के लिये कारगर कदम उठाती रही है। छिपे नागाओं में से अधिकाधिक लोग सिविल प्रशासन और सुरक्षा सेनाओं के समक्ष समर्पण करने के लिये आते रहे हैं। गांव के लोग इन छिपे नागाओं की गैर-कानूनी गतिविधियों को रोकते रहे हैं और अब छिपे नागाओं के लिये गांवों से साखान्त, धन और रंगरूट पाना अधिक मुश्किल हो रहा है। सुरक्षा दल के सदा सतर्क रहने की वजह से छिपे नागा अपने गिरोहों को नागालैंड से बाहर भेजने में सफल नहीं हो पाए हैं।

(ग) जनवरी 1965 और 15 जून 1969 के बीच 1,872 नागा उपद्रवियों ने, जिनमें कुछ वे नागा भी शामिल हैं जिन्हें सैनिक शिक्षा चीन और पाकिस्तान में मिली थी, सुरक्षा सेना के समक्ष समर्पण किया है।

समर्पित हथियारों में मोर्टार, राकेट छोड़ने के यंत्र, हल्की मशीन गनों, स्वचालित राइफलें, सब-मशीनगनों और पिस्तौलें शामिल हैं।

(घ) अब भी छिपे नागाओं की संख्या 6,000 के आसपास हो सकती है। नागालैंड की सुरक्षा सेना इस ओर से सजग है।